APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1565 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 279 supra.]

Letter from the Collector of Kurnool, R.C.B. 1 *No.* 3573/28, *dated Kurnool, 5th January* 1929.

The Yerragondapalem reserve was under Panchayat management with M.R.Ry. A. Venkata Narasimham Pantulu as the President of the Panchayat when it was transferred to the control of the Revenue Department in July 1926. When the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar inspected the reserve for the first time in 1926, he found the working of the Panchayat extremely unsatisfactory. No accounts were kept; cattle-owners had no permits for the cattle grazing in the reserve; watchers were not regularly paid and goat-browsing was the order of the day. The evils continued without abatement till, in 1927, under instructions from the Forest Panchayat Officer, Madras, the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar obtained the explanation of the President to the following charges framed against him and recommended his removal.

The charges were—

(1) That he failed to report an offence of illicit cutting detected in January 1927 by Surayya, one of the members of the Panchayat.

(2) That he suppressed the offence of illicit grazing of 140 sheep committed by P. V. Subbayya in July 1927.

(3) That he did not dispose of the goats owned by him.

(4) That he disobeyed the orders of the Forest Panchayat Officer, Madras, requiring him to dispense with the services of the watchers.

(5) That he did not accompany the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar in his inspection of the Panchayat reserve.

2. M.R.Ry. A. Venkata Narasimham Pantulu explained—

(1) that the offence detected by Member Surayya occurred on 21st November 1926, and that he placed the matter before the Panchayat on 24th November 1926, that the Panchayat excused the offender, and that when the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar advised him in March 1927 to report the offence to the Revenue authorities, he did so without delay;

(2) that the watcher merely inquired whether P. V. Subbayya had purchased permits for his sheep and that he informed him that the grazing fees had been paid the day before;

(3) that he had already sold his 15 goats;

(4) that the Panchayat did not give effect to the orders of the Forest Panchayat Officer, requiring the removal of the watchers for want of information as to the nature of the charges against them and that the Panchayat removed one watcher when the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar camped in the village and explained the case against the watchers;

(5) that he was absent from the village on one occasion (i.e.) on 9th July 1927, and that the Panchayatdars required by the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar accompanied him at the time of his inspection of the reserve.

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3. The President was the most influential man in the Panchayat, most of the Panchayatdars being his creatures. The Panchayat was entirely under the influence of the President and passed its resolution to his dictation. It is ridiculous for him to shelter behind the Panchayat. The President's explanations were false, even in the matter of the sale of his goats. He disobeyed the order of the Forest Panchayat Officer when the latter required him to dispense with the services of the watchers and evaded attendance at the inspections of the reserve by the Panchayat staff. Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao therefore approved the proposal of the Forest Panchayat Officer, Madras, to remove M.R.Ry. A. Venkata Narasimham Pantulu from the Panchayat.

The answers to clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of question No. 924 are as follows :—

(*a*) Only Mr. A. Venkata Narasimham Pantulu was removed on the basis of the inspection reports after charges had been framed and his explanations taken. Nine other members resigned at the instigation of the President when he was removed.

(*b*) A copy of the Forest Panchayat Officer's Reference No. 3008/27-C., dated 10th August 1927, was sent to the President by the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar with necessary instructions in Telugu.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Collector made personal enquiries into the facts before passing the order of removal. He passed the order after perusing the explanation and reply of the President to the charges against him, these charges being based on facts noted by the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar at his inspection. The Collector did not himself prepare any record of enquiry, nor did the Forest Panchayat Officer.

OFFICE OF THE FOREST PANCHAYAT OFFICER,
CHEPAUK, MADRAS,

Dated 10*th August* 1927.

P.F. No. 3008/27-C.

[*Subject.*—Panchayat—Forest (Yerragondapalem reserved forest) Kurnool district—Markapur taluk—Yerragondapalem panchayat—Inspection—Panchayat—Deputy Tahsildar's inspection report C. No. 115/27, dated 10th July 1927—Review.]

Working of the Panchayat.—There are two useless watchers ; they should be replaced by competent men. The falling cairns should be speedily replanted and cairns Nos. 122 to 124 renewed. The numbering of the cairns Nos. 122 to 148 should be revised correctly and the overgrown reserve line in the north cleared. Some illicit cuttings were noticed but there were no signs of goat-browsing. One case of illicit cuttings reported by the Panchayat, three of goat-browsing booked by the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar and the two referred in the previous inspection report were compounded for Rs. 87-12-0. Permits for 2,354 cow units were issued against 2,630 allowed at the prescribed rate of As. 6 a unit. Plants should be raised this season in the pits already dug and kept ready for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 700 was in all credited towards the lease amount of Rs. 1,000. There is a cash balance of Rs. 26-13-9 only. The President and the other undesirable members will soon be removed from the Panchayat. The working of the Panchayat is quite indifferent.

V. V. NAYUDU,
for *Panchayat Officer.*

(*Translation.*)

R.C. No. 115/27.

To

The President, Yerragondapalem Panchayat.

1. The two old watchers should be removed and two others employed in their place.
2. The fallen cairns should be reconstructed at once.
3. The numbering of cairns should be done correctly.
4. Fresh growth on the whole of the forest line should be cleared.
5. Trees should be planted at once in the pits prepared for them.

R.C. No. 115 OF 1927.

యఱ్రగొండపాళెం ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతి ప్రెసిడెంటుగారికి.

1. ఇద్దరు పాత వాచర్లను తీసివేసి క్రొత్త వాచర్లను యేర్పాటు చేయవలయును.
2. పడిపోయిన దిమ్మెలన్నియు తక్షణం కట్టించవలయును.
3. దిమ్మెల నెంబర్లు సరిగా వేయవలయును.
4. లైనులో యిగుర్లు అంతటు కోయించవలయును.
5. చెట్లు తక్షణం గుంతలలో నాటించవలయును.

జరూరు.

S. CHIDAMBARA RAO,
Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar, Kurnool.

1st *September* 1927.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1566 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 279 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 1110, Judicial, dated 13th July 1867.

Adverting to the favourable testimony borne by the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam to the good service performed by the Purla Kimedy Paiks, * the Governor in Council accedes to the recommendation that no change should be made for the present in the condition of the Paiks. The Government will give their deliberate consideration to this question hereafter, and, in the meantime, the Inam Commissioner will suspend any action in respect of these service tenures.

* Locally termed "Doratanams."

II

G.O. No. 420, Revenue, dated 29th April 1892.

The Government is of opinion that the zamindar has no power of appointing or dismissing the Doras. They are service inamdars holding their inams under Government and responsible only to Government for the performance of police services. The fact that they pay their jodi or favourable assessment on their inam lands to the zamindar does not affect the question, inasmuch as the payment was taken into consideration when settling the zamindar's peshkash. The Government will not, however, object to the zamindar, under the authority of the Collector, investing the Doras on succession or appointment as in the case of the Bissoyis.

2. The Government does not consider that the proposal to enfranchise the inams and free the holders thereof from liability to render service would be productive of much advantage and would therefore leave them alone.

III

G.O. No. 1425, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1927.

The Government direct that the doratanam inams in the Parlakimedi estate, Ganjam district, be resumed and fully assessed, the peshkash due from the Raja being reduced by the amount of the kattubadi payable to him on the inam lands resumed.

2. The proposals of the Board of Revenue for the localization, survey and settlement of the inams are approved. As the work has to be done by different agencies, the Government consider that the general supervision of all the items of work should be entrusted to the Collector.

3. The Government await the proposals of the Board of Revenue for the appointment of a special staff for the work connected with the localization of the minor inams.

IV

G.O. No. 1481, Revenue, dated 7th July 1928.

In modification of G.O. No. 1425, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1927, the Government direct that the doratanam inams in the Parlakimedi estate, Ganjam district, which have been ordered to be resumed and fully assessed, should be transferred to the Raja of Parlakimedi, the peshkash due from the Raja being increased by an amount equal to nine-tenths of the full assessment on the inams.

2. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit concrete proposals to give effect to this decision.

V

G.O. No. 2315, Revenue, dated 3rd October 1928.

The memorialists' request to transfer the doratanam inams to them after resumption cannot be granted.

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Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1568 asked by Mr. C. Obi Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 281 supra.]

Reports of the Special Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra project division.

I

1. The details of work done till now (16th November 1928) and likely to be completed during the current year are noted hereunder :—

(*a*) Survey and contours of the reservoir area have been taken up first and an area of 225 square miles of contour levelling of the reservoir bed has been finished up to date. It is now estimated that the approximate area of contour levelling would be 420 square miles. The balance of 195 square miles I hope to finish by the end of the current year.

(*b*) Three trial pits along the dam line to depths of 30, 20 and 14 feet have been dug up at present and these will be continued on, till good rock is met with.

(*c*) The chart of the river at the proposed site is being prepared and will be completed by the end of the current year. This will show the levels of the ground at closer intervals, the alignment of the dam, subsidiary dam, the escape sites with levels, the surplus channels, the course of the river one mile above and below the proposed dam with cross sections and such other details as are required for estimating the dam, surplus escapes, etc.

2. Work yet to be done in 1929–30—

(*a*) Some trial pits, trenches and borings on dam line to ascertain the quality of rock and the examination of such trenches and borings cores by a geologist.

(*b*) The calculation of the capacity of the reservoir for various heights.

(*c*) The rough alignment of the main and subsidiary canals and approximate areas that can be irrigated in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts.

(*d*) The settling on and levelling of the canal line from the Pedda Hagiri to the Pennar river and the Pennar crossing.

(*e*) Water available to be let down for Velgode project, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and Kistna reservoir scheme for irrigation in Guntur district.

(*f*) Water available for Kistna delta extensions and second crop in the delta and other general investigation.

(*g*) Particulars regarding absorption, duty of water for various crops and soils, which information will not only be useful for the Tungabhadra project but also for all projects small or big in the Ceded as well as in other districts.

The continuation of the investigation (15th February 1929) of the project depends solely on two important factors—(1) capacity of the proposed reservoir for a reasonable height of dam and (2) the feasibility of the site for the construction of the dam from an engineering and geological point of view. As regards the first item from the contour levels so far taken, there is every hope of

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getting good capacity for a reasonable height of dam. In addition to the several vanka valleys running into the river, there is the wide valley of the Wardha river running into the Tungabhadra above the site of the dam and as such the site is therefore good as regards capacity.

Regarding item 2, as it is, the tentative line selected now is in my opinion not very satisfactory and unless it is settled that the present line for the dam is suitable, further work on the investigation will have to be stopped. Three pits have been sunk in the centre line of the dam to depths of 52, 32 and 26 feet respectively and the rock so far met with is, I consider, not very satisfactory. The power drill has been received and fitted up at the site and the Workshop Superintendent has been requested to send a mechanic to work the drill. As soon as three or four bore holes are made to ascertain at what level suitable hard rock is met with, the opinion of the Chief Engineer and the geologist would be obtained. In case the present line is declared unsuitable it is to be ascertained whether any other line can be selected. If another line is selected and if that line is feasible, it would take one year with the present staff to outline a scheme with approximate costs. If the preliminary scheme is hopeful it may take another three or four years for complete detail investigation.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1572 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 282 supra.]

Copy of telegram from the Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Finance Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance Department, dated 28th January 1929.

Please refer to Appendix V at page 570, Madras Council Proceedings, 1926, information regarding Ganjam supplied to Biswanath Das. How was irrigation revenue calculated ? We cannot reconcile with your Irrigation Administration Report for 1921-22.

Please wire reply needed for answering Resolution in our Council.

Copy of telegram from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Finance Department, dated 30th January 1929

Your telegram (dated) twenty seventh to Madras Finance (about) Irrigation revenue (of) Ganjam (district for) 1921-22. The figure 614845 given in (the) answer (to the) L.C.Q. is made up of (the) figures in columns eleven and eighteen against Ganjam minor rivers system and Rushikulya system in Appendix A (on) page 69 and (the) figure in column eleven against Ganjam in Appendix II statement No. 2 (on) page 71 (of the) Public Works Department Administration Report, Part II (for) 1921-22 *plus* (a) miscellaneous receipt (of) Rs. 5,952 comprising income from sale (of) canal produce, etc.

Appendix V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1575 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 283 supra.]

G.O. No. 1304, Revenue, dated 9th June 1916.

1. * * * *

2. *Paragraph* 19 *of the Committee's report and paragraph* 5 *of the Board's Proceedings—Restriction of demarcation to survey field trijunctions and theodolite stations.*—At present all bends in survey fields are demarcated. The Committee consider that, so far as fields other than porambokes are concerned, it would be sufficient for administrative purposes to confine demarcation to theodolite stations and to the trijunctions of survey fields, as according to their estimate this proposal would effect a saving of about 50 per cent in the number of maintainable stones and thus result in substantial saving of expense in survey and of trouble in maintenance. Although most of the ryots examined by the Committee expressed a preference for the demarcation of bends of survey fields and the bends of subdivisions (holdings), they were seldom prepared to meet the expense involved and the Committee came to the conclusion that what the ryots really required was an authoritative record of measurement by means of which their boundaries could be shown to them at need by the karnam irrespective of technical details as to how this result was achieved.

The Board, while agreeing with the proposal to restrict demarcation to survey field trijunctions and theodolite stations, considers it essential that the ends of "G" lines which do not coincide with field trijunctions or theodolite stations should also be demarcated in order to facilitate maintenance.

The Government accept the recommendation of the Committee to confine demarcation in the course of surveys or re-surveys of lands other than porambokes to field trijunctions and theodolite stations, subject to the modification suggested by the Board. This change involves amendments to the rules framed under section 32 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act of 1897. The Board is requested to submit draft amendments accordingly.

* * * *

Copy of Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, No. 1055, dated 16th March 1918.

The Government concur in the opinion expressed in Board's Reference No. 1702, dated 2nd October 1917, that all bend stones in 'triangles' areas should continue to be maintained.

Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1592 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st March 1929, page 294 supra.]

Prospects of the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras.

3. The school is intended to provide such training to its alumni as will enable them to become competent practitioners of Indian systems of medicine with a good working knowledge of the Western system also. It is with

this end in view that provision has been made in this school not only for the proper training of students in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani but also for giving them courses of instruction in such subjects like Modern Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery in all its branches, including Midwifery and Ophthalmology. Provision has also been made for clinical teaching (both out-patient and in-patient) as well as for Herbarium, Museum, Library, etc. Vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu and Urdu) are the general media of instruction, but subjects of Western medicine are at present taught in English. It is hoped, however, that vernaculars will soon be used as the media of instruction for these subjects also.

The Curriculum of Studies.

29. The following is the curriculum of studies for all sections :—

(The names of the subjects are given in English so as to be applicable to all sections, viz., Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani, but instruction in the various subjects will be based upon the Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani writings, respectively, the subjects included in Western medicine being taught in accordance with English books on the subject.)

First year.

(1) Anatomy and Dissections, first course.

(2) Physiology, first course.

(3) Materia Medica and Pharmacy—General, first course.

(4) Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Special (mineral preparations), first course.

(5) An elementary course of lectures on the physical and biological sciences with special reference to their application in medicine, first course.

(6) Fundamental principles of Medical Science, first course.

Second year.

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5) } Subjects (1) to (5) of 1st year (continued), second course.

(6) Pathology and Diagnosis, first course.

Clinical Practice.

Compounding and Dispensing practice...	... ...	3 months.
General out-patient practice	... ...	3 „
	Total ...	6 months.

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Third year.

(1) Pathology and Diagnosis (continued), second course.
(2) Medicine—General and special, first course.
(3) Surgery, first course.
(4) Midwifery and diseases of women and children, first course.
(5) Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence, first course.
(6) Hygiene and preventive medicine, first course.

Clinical Practice.

Out-patients' department	2	months.
Medical wards	3	,,
Surgical wards	3	,,
Women and children wards	2	,,
Total ...	10	months.

Fourth year.

(1)
(2)
(3) } Subjects Nos. (2) to (6) of third year (continued), second course.
(4)
(5)
(6) History of Medicine, first course.

Clinical Practice.

(Ten months as in third year.)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN INDIAN MEDICINE, MADRAS.

DIPLOMA OF QUALIFICATION.

This is to certify that Final year L.I.M. student .... of the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras, has been duly examined at the Board Examination for the Diploma of Licentiate in Indian Medicine held in the month of .... 19 and found qualified to practise as a Licentiate in Indian Medicine.

Diploma No. ....

Place.

Date.

President.

1st March 1929]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1593 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 294 supra.]

Number of dispensaries founded or maintained by local bodies.

District.	Ayurvedic.	Unani.
1. Anantapur	..	..
2. Arcot, North	..	1
3. Arcot, South	1	..
4. Bellary	2	2
5. Chingleput	4	..
6. Chittoor	..	..
7. Coimbatore	11	..
8. Cuddapah	3	1
9. Ganjam	4	..
10. Godavari, East	7	..
11. Godavari, West	9	..
12. Guntur	8	1
13. Kanara, South	1	..
14. Kistna	2	..
15. Kurnool	3	2
16. Madura	3	..
17. Malabar	4	..
18. Nellore	7	1
19. Nilgiris, The	..	..
20. Ramnad	5	..
21. Salem	1	1
22. Tanjore	6	..
23. Tinnevelly	7	..
24. Trichinopoly	1	..
25. Vizagapatam	14	..
Total	103	9

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1600 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 299 supra.]

Legislative Council Question No. 504.

504. Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing the number of clerks in each of the Registration offices in the Presidency and excess over the standard of work done in each office by the clerks during the years 1925–26, 1926–27, 1927–28 ; and

(ii) to state

(*a*) how many of the offices have only one permanent clerk,

(*b*) how many of the sub-registrars are special magistrates and whether such sub-registrars have special establishment for doing the clerical work involved in carrying out magisterial duties,

(*c*) if there is serious excess over the standard work, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to provide adequate clerical establishment in the Registration offices,

(*d*) what is the number of hours of work a day required by standing orders from clerks in the Registration offices and what has been the actual average number of hours of attendance by each clerk in the several sub-registration offices in South Kanara in 1927–28,

(*e*) whether it is a fact the applications for encumbrance certificates have increased considerably and whether there is delay in meeting the public demand owing to the additional burden on the permanent establishment, and

(*f*) what steps have been taken or are being taken to relieve the strain to the existing permanent establishment in meeting the public demand ?

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A.—(i) A manuscript statement containing the information is placed in the Legislative Council Library for perusal of the hon. Member.

(ii) (*a*) At the close of 1927-28 there were 83 sub-registry offices with one permanent clerk. In the current official year (1928–29) one such office was opened.

(*b*) Eighty-eight sub-registrars are special magistrates. Of these nine have special establishments to attend to the clerical duties relating to magisterial work.

(*c*) & (*f*) In cases where the staff is considered inadequate, assistance is being afforded by the appointment of temporary clerks.

(*d*) The hours of attendance are from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. except for one half hour between for tiffin. No record is kept as to the actual hours of work of each clerk and it is not possible to furnish the information.

(*e*) The number of applications for encumbrance certificates has increased since 1923 but no instance of appreciable delay in granting these certificates has come to notice.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1601 asked by Mr. R. Nagan Gowda at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 300 supra.]

Year.	Certificate.	Diploma.	Degree.	Total.
1919	1	1	..	2
1920	1	1	..	2
1921	..	1	..	1
1922	..	..	..	Nil
1923	2	..	..	2
1924	1	..	..	1
1925	1	..	..	1
1926	..	..	..	Nil
1927	..	..	1	1
1928	..	..	1	1
Total ..	6	3	2	11